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TOWANDA:

Wednesdan Morning, July 5, 1848.

SPEECH OF Hon. John M. Niles, of Connecticut. On Slavery in the Territories, Deliverc 1 in the U.S. Senate. June 2. 1848.

On the Bill to establish a Territorial Government in Oregon Mn. Niles said: Mr. President, I have a few remarks to submit on some of the questions raised by this bill, and I may as well offer them at this tion of slavery in one of its forms-always a delicate subject—nothing but a strong sense of duty could induce me to take any part in this debate. discussions upon that subject when it has come up, as it often has, in the form of abstract propositions. But it now comes before us in a different aspect, being directly connected with legislation, with the establishment of a territorial government in Oregon. In this view of the question now before the Senate it is not an abstraction: nor can I nemeive the justice of the remark, that any proposition affirmative either of the principle of absolute freedom, or of that of an opposite character, is to be regarded as a " firebrand" thrown into the Senate.

We are now called upon to pass a very important act-an organic law to establish a government for a distant people; and the question is, whether in undertaking this great work-laying the foundation for a mighty empire which is to spring up on the shores of the Pacific Ocean, facing Asia as we face Europe-we shall transplant there the sacred principles of freedom which have taken root in our midst, and by which we have become a great people among nations of the earth. That is the question, and it is no small question. Whether the people of that distant region are to continue a part of this Confederacy, or whether, as is quite probable, they are to assume the character of a separate and independent nation, still the responsibility now devolving upon us is the same. Our duty is the same. whether they are to remain under our jurisdiction as part of us or to grow up into an independent State under our auspices and guardian care.

What then, is the particular question before the is no question here as to the exclusion of slavery:

who do not hold slaves

ed, and it does not affect my statement of the ques- sentiment of the North will justify this? tion. The honorable Senator rests his position on the ground of equal rights guarantied to citizens leges, if citizens from any of the States should be

of property and all other rights be the same in the Territory? It is no inequality that all the rights of property which exist in the different States may not exist in the Territory; these are State rights, created by the State laws, and held under State authority. They are not rights derived from the Federal Constitution, nor upheld by it. They may cease when a citizen removes from the jurisdiction of the State where they were enjoyed. The rights of property, and the rights of person in their social relations, do

not depend on the Federal Constitution, but on the

constitution and laws of the States. For Congress

to interfere with either in a State, would be a most time as any other. As this bill involves the quesment regulate the titles to lands, the descent of property, or the rights of master and servant? We all know that these matters belong exclusively to the During the time I have been honored with a seat in States. And in regard to the Territories, although this body, I have always forborne to enter into any | we have exclusive legislation, and may, if we please regulate property there, still, even in that view of it, the argument, as I conceive, can derive no support whatever. I admit that we might legislate in these Territories. That we have not done. We have delegated that power we have constituted local governments based on organic laws. But were we to legislate, could we introduce the laws of all the States there? Would it be possible for us, however inconsistent they might be with each other, to establish the laws existing in all the States in relation

see the impossibility of such a system of legislation. equality of the States, thus falls to the ground. It is impossible that the citizens of every State should enjoy the same rights of property in a Ter remove, as the rights of property are different in the several States. Nor can this be said to occasion any inequality or injustice. The power and jurisdefined and limited; in the former it is exclusive with all their State rights of property and person, and can only enjoy such of either as is consistent whether emanating from Congress or the legislaproperty in a Territory which is recognized as propguage—and that it is not in the power of Congress, where the majority is in this case. A proposition, It is upon us. It must be met. does this proposition mean! Why, nothing less than qualified statement of the doctrine; but that is the ling to my own judgment.

upon the face of it, in my humble judgment, requires here in favor of maintaining the rights of the South, only to be stated to show the fallacy of it. Private to the utmost limit to which I believe the Constitu. But the misfortuneris, that in their State legislatures, exerted in the Federal Government a controlling property is that which the laws of the States constitution secured and guarantied them. I do not use their representatives speak one voice, whilst their influencest it serves to unite and bind together all tute property, and we have nothing to do with it the word "compromise." It has no application here. representatives here, further removed, and surroun- of the States where it prevails, giving them a conhere. The rights of property do not depend on the "Guaranty" is the proper term. All the States of ded by other influences, often speak a very differ-centration and power, which, when exerted, has Constitution or laws of the Federal Government. | the Confederacy have guarantied slavery. Our mil- cut voice. How long this is to continue, is not for never yet been successfully opposed. It renders Mr. Carnous. I have great respect for the hon- Intia may be called out to protect it. All that I am me to say. For my own part, I have no wish to all other questions subordinate to it; and although orable Senator, and I depart from my usual rule in prepared to sustain. But when I am called on to avoid this question. I believe that a decision of it political and other divisions may prevail, yet this interrupting him. But we do not rest this question employ the authority of this government for the pure will tend to quiet the public mind. upon that foundation. I rest it upon the comity of pose of introducing slavery into the territory now the States of this Union. The Territory of Oregon free, a new question is passented, and it is one to bill before the Senate, leaving the question of sla- dates all the States subject to its influence, and onis the territory of the United States, and by the Uni- which, I believe, the people of this country will very to be decided by the people of the Territory. ables them to move with united force and power, ted States we mean the States in their federal capacitive a decided negative. They will never sanction ity as members of this Union. The still upon the such an exercise of the Federal authority. I am additional fact, the States in their fofferal capacity | not here to excite irritation, or to use the language are equal and coequal, and being so, no discrim- of menace; but I ask, do gentlemen suppose that cognize the fact, that the people of Oregon are a free Confederacy, greatly disproportioned to their numbers. ination can exist between those who hold and those the free Stares will send representatives here to people. By adopting this section, we also declare bers, if not dangerous to the interests of other sec-

the former, and yet I think it amounts to pretty new system of legislation in regard to territorial go soutoil an unbroken from, which has been decisive of all the States, which would be violated, as he al- much the same thing. In the one case, we are cal- wernment never, known heretofore, "I would call cof the issue." led upon to incorporate the principle of slavery; in the attention of the Sanate particularly to this point. Mr. President, it is noticlifficult to perceive where prohibited from entering any of the Territories and the other, to permit it to be done—to leave it to in- I find, on an examination of our whole legislation the real question lies on the real question

citizens of the different States? Will not their rights applies only to independent, organized communi- the establishment of territorial governments, and in has very little importance. No, sir; it is a struggle has been going on the last three days has atterded ties possessed of sovereign power. It cannot post the admission of States into the Union-and that for power. Now, sir, I believe the South is alreasibly apply to the people of this Territory, who do principle has been, to take the condition of the people of this Territory, who do principle has been, to take the condition of the people of this Territory, who do principle has been to take the condition of the people of this Territory, who do principle has been to take the condition of the people of this Territory, who do principle has been to take the condition of the people of this Territory, who do principle has been to take the condition of the people of this Territory, who do principle has been to take the condition of the people of this Territory, who do principle has been to take the condition of the people of this Territory. not possess one particle of sovereignty. We are ple as it existed at the time, as the basis of their account the affairs of this Covernment. I believe been here to have witnessed our proceedings, they called upon to exercise sovereign power over this tion. Ohio being free from slavery, was organized, that if this predonderance continue—if the Northgo would not, I fear, have been impressed with the Territory. If the sovereignty is in the people of as a free Territory. Then came Mississippi, in on yielding as it has yielded to every pretension of the Territory, then we cannot pass this bill. I am which a different state of facts existed. What did the South, under this suren song of "harmony !"not prepared to leave to the people of a Territory | Congress do in that case? It recognized the exist- "harmony?" "concession!" "concession!" the question of the establishment of slavery there, ing state of things, and did not assert the principle there will be danger to the Union. We all know faithful discharge of our duty. I know it is said the the case of Missouri, to set aside this principle, but it is an appeal to the North to give way, and it has climate and other geographical causes will inhibit it did not succeed, and Missouri was admitted as always been successful, and will be on the present the establishment of slavery there. But that is a she was. Now, we find the settlers in Oregon are occasion. The result is foreshadowed in the reluccircumstance with which I have nothing to do. I a free people. They have voluntarily organized a tauce manifested on both sides of the Chamber to of the necessity of asserting any of the great princi- are. And shall we not recognize their action as this occasion it can be said to have made a stand. ples of freedom. Our ancestors did not act in that the basis of our legislation? Shall we not carry out No one can mistake the influences operating on Federal Constitutions. The illustrious statesmen of old Virginia did not so act when they proposed their ten amendments to the Federal Constitution. None of them perhaps were necessary; yet they deemed it wise and prudent to throw every safeguard around the rights of the States and the people, and her enlightened statesmen were not prepared to ratify the Constitution without the security principles of freedom. We possess and exercise continued exercise of power in a particular direcwhich those amendments afferded. On the same the sovereignty over them. We cannot delegate it tion, and an unwise subscryiency and yielding to it consideration we have those declarations of the great principles of liberty in our bills of rights in all to property in a Territory? What is property in one the States. Why do you provide that there shall be State is not property in another. Every one must uo established religion? Why do you protect the sacred rights of conscience? Why do you provide The argument of the honorable Senator, based on the that the habeas corpus shall not be abolished? Why do you establish the right of trial by jury? Sir, the question comes up before us, and we are bound to ry as the basis on which, under our care and guar-, which I think very justly belongs to them, but grave debate—a question as to the form, and to ritory that they enjoy in the States from which they permitted to express the regret with which I per, that people is to be raised. Shall we now depart exercised. ceive a disposition on both sides of the Chamber to I from a principle which has been heretofore recogevade and avoid the great questions which now nized by both parties to this question. presents itself, and which, I must add, cannot be diction of Congress over a Territory is entirely diff. blinked. All the efforts to evade it must prove un. that in the territory acquired by the treaty of Louiserent from what it is in a State. In the latter it is availing. The amendment of the Senator from Flo- i iana, Congress recognized the existence of slavery rida [Mr. Westcott] brings up the extreme prinand local. It does not operate upon the citizens of ciple contained in the bill of the last session, assert. action of Congress, slavery has been excluded. the States, and affects only the people of the Terling the first proposition to which I have directed rnory. Those who emigrate there necessarily part | the attention of the Senate. We must meet that Territories, and in admission of States to this Union. probability. Then there is the proposition of the we had always respected the condition of the peoordinance of 1787. Now, do honorable Senators | ple-that we had uniformly recognized and respecwith the laws of the Territory. And those laws, suppose that standing here as we do, the representated the existing state of things. tatives of ten of the sovereign States of this Union. Mr. WESTCOTT. Slavery has been attempted to Senate? If I were to judge from the debate, there tive councils of the Territory, are merely local ter. instructed to ingraft the principle of freedom upon be excluded by the adoption of the ordinance of been convicted of treason against it? I have known ritorial laws. Was Congress to legislate, we should all the Territories of this Union, that when we have 1787 and the Missouri compromise, in at least twothe only question is, as to how far it is proper to go in the first place, look to the interest of the people a bill before us, by which the foundations of a new thirds of the Louisiana purchase, and without a in favoring the introduction of slavery; whether we of the Territory. We are called upon to act for empire are to be laid, it is possible to evade and shadow of right. It existed in that territory under ally belong to that proscribed class. Is it right that shall actually incorporate it into the institutions of them. Our first duty is to consult their wishes and avoid this great question? I do not know what my Spain. that distant and rising people, or shall so shape interests; and in the next place, I admit, we should honorable friends, the Senators from New York, their organic laws as simply to encourage its intro- look to the establishment of equal and exact justice who sit here very much at their case, may say on be worth much, but it is better than nothing. It asduction, leaving the door open, and asserting the as regards all the States, as far as that may be pract this subject; but I believe they have been instruct. serts the principle of the ordinance of 1787 with right, that it may insinuate and establish itself there. tible. But we certainly cannot incorporate the laws ed twice over to assert this great principle of the some qualification. That principle has been alrea--The difference is between those who are for of all the States into the institutions of a Territory, ordinance of 1787 in reference to any territorial bill. dy recognized by the people of Oregon. The quesestablishing by law the principle of slavery, That would be impossible. We cannot make that The people of the "Empire State," through their tion is before us now. I, for one, wish to see it setmoderate advocates of the same object. The for- enty by the laws of some of the States without con- their Senators here to declare their sentiments on we settle it now, we get rid of it forever, so lar as mer, as I understand from the remarks of some of thicting with the law of others. In this, as in all this great subject. I believe I have myself receive the action of this Government is concerned. If this them—the gentleman from Alabama, [Mr. Bagev] other cases, the majority must decide; and the whole ed similar instructions. However, as regards my section is expunged, the question is left open to be and the distinguished Senator from South Carolina, subject is in our hands; there is no constitution re- self, that circumstance exercises but a small influe agitated in Oregon and in this country. [Mr. Calhour] -maintain, that under the Constitution one way or another. It is a question like ence upon my course. Independent of all instruction of all instruction one way or another. tution slavery becomes the supreme law of all our all others where there is no doubt as to the power tions, I feel called upon in this instance to discharge thical one; that slavery has become an element of

It is proposed to strike out the 12th section of the

I do not think that that would be an honest and of the ordinance of 1787. An effort was made in what this cry for harmony and concession means am not here as a legislator to speculate about the provisional government, and expressly exclude sla- come forward and sustain the great principle of probabilities of the introduction of this great evil, or very; we cannot doubt what their will and purpose freedom. Yes, sir, the North will give way, if on way, either in the establishment of their State or their wishes, which they have expressed in the both sides of the hall: the great principle of freethat is no reason why, in organizing a Territory, Then there will arise the danger of reaction. That meet it. Without disrespect to any one, I must be dianship, the superstructure of the government of which, in my judgment, they have not heretofore

> Mr. WESTCOTT. I understand the Senator to say, there. In two-thirds of that territory, by express

> Mr. Niles. I said, that in the organization of

Mr. Niles. The 12th section of the bill may not

Territories. I state their position in my own lan-, in which the minority must submit. I have no doubt a solemn duty. The question cannot be evaded power; that it enters mto the action of the | Federal system, not only as forming a basis of renor in the power of the people inhabiting a Territhen, resting on this ground or any other, that we I have said that I cannot accede to the proposi- presentation in one of the Houses of Congress, but tory, to abolish slavery; that is above the reach of are required to introduce slavery into Oregon, is, tion even in its qualified form. I cannot consent much more extensively as a controlling influence both, resting on the solid foundations of the Constitute say the least of it, a very strange one. It makes to the extens on of slavery by quiet acquiescence, at all times in the administration of the General tution itself. Well, I profess to be a steadfast and this Federal Government the propagandist and sup- I do not believe that that acquiescence would be Government. Well, this is a difficulty which, like firm supporter of every legitimate and constitutional porter of slavery! Hitherto I believe the doctrine consistent with what is due to ourselves or the coun- all other difficulties, must be met. It is a difficulty principle, whether it operate in favor of my views has been, in the South, and every where else, that try. Have we no opinion on this subject? Have which did not exist, in my judgment, in the early and the interests of my constituents or not. If I this Government should let slavery alone—that we we no judgment of our own as to whether it will, stages of this Government, and hence we find that could believe that the position which I have just have recognized it in the States, and ought not to be better for that country or for the Union that one instead of decreasing as was no doubt anticipated. stated was well sustained, however relactantly I touch it. As long as my friends from the South oc. or the other of these principles is hould be incorpo- the excitement and interest on this subject has bemight come to such a conclusion still my friend from cupied that ground. I always stood with them, and rated into the institutions to be established there? come greater. The question must be disposed of Alabama would find me standing by him in sup- so long as they stand there I shall sustain them. If we have an opinion, why should it not be asser- however, according to the judgment of the majoriporting even a proposition so hostile as I know that We have been told, again and again, that it was a ted? Ah! harmony-harmony may be endanger. ty, in which the minority must acquiesce. Not to be with the spirit of the age. But this proposi- State institution-a State interest-that the Federal | ed by the assertion of a great principle! And we long since, the honorable Senator from South Carotion is one very easily understood. I do not propose Constitution had recognized it as such-not as an have been told of a "platforme". Let me remind lina [Mr. Calhoux] went into a consideration of to discuss it at length; but as I understand, it rests institution existing under our authority or sanction gentlemen that there is but one platform on which this subject, and spoke of aggression upon the on the simple idea of private property. Well, now, and that we had no right to interfere with it in any we can stand in regard to this or any other quest South, and of the alarming increase of power in the it is certainly one of the strangest propositions I way. But the proposition now advanced goes much tion—the platform of the Constitution. That is the free States. I made some remarks at the time in ever heard; and if anything could add extravagance further, and presents a new question. It connects standard by which all questions are to be decided, relation to that point, and may new repeat my conto a proposition in itself so extraordinary, it would this Government with slavery-it makes slavery a I would not go out of my way to bring up any dis-viction, that the fact is entirely the other way. Do be the fact that it emanates from the Senators from Federal right—an institution not established by an turbing questions; but when a question arises, what- we not all know that our southern friends have for Alabama and South Carolina, and others who are act of Congress Indeed, but which is a part of the ever its character, I would meet it fearlessly, and a long period enjoyed the highest offices of the Gopar excellence the advocates of State rights. What Constitution itself! I will presently notice the more look it boldly in the face, and give my vote accord- vernment, that the supreme executive has been mononolized almost exclusively by them since the this: that the right of property depends upon the proposition now presented in its length and breadth. The debate on the present question seems to me existence of the Confederacy; that they have supsanction of the Federal Government! Where, Task, I ask, by what authority is slavery to be introduced to have been all on one side. I think that the great plied almost exclusively the presiding officers in are your "State rights," if we have the power, the into Oregon ! By authority of the Territory ! No. principle of liberty-of equal rights-of humanity the other House, who appoints the committees and responsibility of guarantying private property to the. Even in this qualified form of the proposition, it is -ought to have at least more than one voice rais- controls its actions; that they have usually had the citizens of the various States? If we can protect by your authority-by the Federal authority-by ed in this Chamber in their vindication. These central press here under their control, which forms it, we can invade it. We have the power, or we the act or acquiescence of this Government. To that great principles are not without tongues among the and directs public opinion; and that thus, however have it not. It is idle to discuss a proposition which I am not prepared to accode. I have always voted people. On this subject the people are not asleop. strange it may seem, it is nevertheless true, that the In many of the States they have spoken audibly. element of slavery, whatever it may be locally, has principle is a bond of union which overrides and controls all others, and in no small degree consoli-This section is better than nothing, because it as- and by taking advantage of the divisions which alserts the principle of freedom in this Government | ways prevail in free States, they have been enawhen it goes into operation; and it also does re- bled to exercise an influence over the affairs of the take an active agency in the introduction of slavery that we establish a government for this people in tions of the Union. Nor has its concerted and uni-Mr. Niles. The explanation is such as I expect. into free territory? Do they think that the moral conformity with their own wishes. But strike that ted action-been confined to this subject alone. Of section out; and where do you stand? Why, in ten when the North and the West have been divi-The second proposition is not so extravagant as that case, you reverse the fact; you introduce a ded on great political questions, the South has pre-

Does this frove any mequality of rights among the people to govern is a just and popular idea; but it grees has acted upon; one southed principle both in a northern regiment the present question of him are rights. The debate our this subject which | the place.

most solemn form? Will you force upon them an dom may be sacrificed to political power. I fear, institution which they do not desire? I know it sir, that if this course of action continues, the saluhas been said, and it may be repeated, that this tary balance of power in our system will be lost, matter must be left finally to the people; and this and one portion of its machinery will acquire an is true, when they become a sovereign State But undue momentum which may derange the whole. we should not ingraft upon their institutions the true is a danger always to be apprehended from a long entirely to them. Their condition is a fact which on the part of those against whom it is exercised. most regulate our action. They are a free people. In these cases, a point is at last reached when for--I use the term in no offensive sense by implica- | bearance ceases to be tolerable, and reaction comes, tion, for we are all free: yet the law of slavery is marked, perhaps, with more power than discretion. no part of free institutions. They have not intro- I desire to avert such a crisis. I wish to see reduced, and do not desire this law. Shall we then stored to the free States that influence, that equalinot assume this action of the people of that Territo- ty, that control in the affairs of the Government,

> Pray, sir, is not the slave power seen and felt everywhere in the action of this Gonernment-in all its departments? Who meets with most favor from it? Those who stand on the side of fredeom, or those who advocate the opposite principle?-Why. I believe it is very well known in this body, that there is a class of men in our land who are as jurisdiction over the people of Oregon, and afford much proscribed as if they were felons. I do not them our protection. I feel anxious to vote for the justify their course; but ought any portion of our citizens to be prescribed for their opinions, however mistaken? They are called fanatics-abolition fanatics? No one of them can receive office under this Government any more than though he had ple of the Ordinance of 1787. I hope to have an cases in which the cry of "mad dog" has led to the rejection of men in these halls who did not re- up to the line where our ancestors stood sixty years this principle should enter so deeply into the administration of this Government ! Is it just-is it in accordance with those great principles of human liberty in which we are accustomed to glory, that such a prejudice should be permitted to produce a perfect prescription of a class of our fellow-citizens?

> With respect to the alleged cases put by the Sena- manity. tor, Southerners cannot defend themselves without THE MODEL WIFE. She never comes down to by the Senator is out of order.

duce the words not in order to writing.

Mr. WESTCOTE. The call to order is not for ex- fender, or cry if he does not wipe his boots on the reptionable language or verbal impropriety. It is door mat. She subscribes to no circulating library, to the range of the speech I except—it is for ref. and if she reads a novel, she talls asleep over it. erences to secret Executive proceedings prohibit. She is proficient in pies, and has a deep knowledge ed by our rules, that the call to order is made - of juddings. She never talks politics; or wish-The words need not be reduced to writing in sub- es that she were dead," or "a man," or slams the

Mr. Niles. Shall I proceed!

The Presidence Officer. The Senator from Con- in tears, and a stout heretic as to hysterics. necticut is in order; the Chair, so decides. The Senator will proceed.

Mr. Niles. Every territorial government is founded upon the principle of regulating their own in- and tinding nothing would cure her, he put a pair ternal affairs within certain limits, and those limits of stays on her, in order to take away her breath, are, that they shall not violate the Constitution and and so prevent, as he thought, her talking. This laws of the United States, nor interfere with the cruel punishment was inflicted by other husbands. primary right to dispose of the soil and certain other till at last there was scarcely a wife in all London er great principles of freedom, which it is deemed who was not condemned to wear stays. The punmore safe and proper that Congress should affirm ishment became so universal at last, that the ladies and establish. I hope the section may not be in their defence made a fashion of it, and so it has stricken out.

Mr. Butlen. I desire to ask the honorable Senator whether, under the guarantees of the Constitution, the tribunals of the country would not be bound to recognize slave property, yes, even the tribunals of his own State!

Mr. Niles. That question has been settled long since by the adjudication of the courts.

Mr. BUTLER. I know it has where a slave wa brought from a foreign country; but I desire the opinion of the Senator as to a suit, say an action of trover for a slave brought in his own State. If you it on grass ground in May; on grain when it is up were the judge, how would you decide it!

Mr. Nites. I would not give much for your suit. [A laugh.] I have not touched the subject of the rights of property in slaves in the States, but have confined my remarks to the immediate question before us-the nower and duty of Congress in respect to slavery in Territories, where we have exclusive legislation; and if slavery is carried there, t must be carried by the authority or acquiescence of Congress. I have entered into this debate with reflectance, and have studiously avoided going beyond the limits the occasion called for.

Mr. President, I have concluded what I have to say on this subject, and leave its decision with the

me anything but agreeable reflections. Had any of the liberal and en! Idrened men of the Old World must evalted idea of the estimation in which liberty and human rights are held in this free country. Could they have been otherwise than astonished that at a period like the present, when liberty, awakened from its long sleep, is agitating all Europe, and rousing up the down-trodden people to the most heroic efforts for the vindication of their rights, that such a question could be the subject of serious debate in the American Senate?

What is this question? It is not the question which has really been before the despotic Governments of of Portugal and Prussia-it is not the question which formed the subject of the thoughts and efforts of that great philanthropist, Wilberforce, during a whole life - it is not the question which has recently commanded the attention of the Provisional Government of regenerated France, and which they have transfered to the National Assembly-not sir-it is not the question of the abolition of slavery, nor is it a question as to the amelioration of the condition of those who are the subjects of slavery-no, sir-but it is a question as to the extension of the area of slavery. This is the question upon which the American Senate-in the middle of the Nineteenth century-before the eyes of the world-at a time when new ideas of liberty are springing up in Europeupon which the Senate of this Model Republicholding ourselves up to the world as an example for all other nations-upon which the Senate of the United States has been for three days engaged in what extent, and under what local provisions, slavery shall either be engrafted upon or permitted to to introduce itself into a Territory where it does not exist-where the people have repudiated it-where as far as we know their views, they have set their faces against if

Mr. President, it is desirable that this bill should pass, we have too long neglected to extend our bill; but if the twelfth section is stricken out, I shall be compelled to vote against it. But with that section, it is not what it ought to be. It ought to contain without qualification or restriction, the princiopportunity to give my vote for such an amendment. Can we not, in the assertion of human rights, come ago? Can we not essert those principles of freedom which they then proclaimed, and which have from that day to the present time, when occasion called for it, been repeatedly reaffirmed. And are we now, in this age of progress, to be gravely deliberating whether we shall not repudiate the principle altogether? We are not proposing to introduce any new principle-not endeavoring to make any advance. I am considered rather behind the a to order. The point of order I make is, that it is I do not profess to belong to the party of Progress, never allowable to refer to the acts of the Senate in and God forbid that I should belong to that proges-Executive session until the injunction of secrecy is sive party which allvances backwarks in the cause taken off, which he does do when he asserts that of civil liberty—which, instead of advancing and nominees have been rejected on account of their adopting a more liberal and comprehensive and anti-slavery opinions. It is not on my own account enlightened policy proposed to fall back upon an-I object to this. I do not hes tate to say that I have tiquated ideas, and to extend and perpetuate an voted, and shall continue to vote, against any nominee who I believe is tainted with abolitionism, to ly in conflict with every sound idea of enlightened any office, as I would against any incendiary. government as it is with every true feeling of hu-

referring to the facts. Hence a reference to them | breakfast in curl papers. She does not gramble if her husband bungs a friend home to dinner, even Mr. Hall. The Senator from Florida must re- it there is nothing in the house. She does not remonstrate if her husband puts his feet on the steel door, or shuts herself up in her bed-room on the plea of a "nervous headache." She is very slow

> ORIGIN OF STAYS. - Stays were first invented by a brutal butcher of the thirteenth century, as a punishment for his wife. She was very loquacions. continued to the present day.

BREAD AND MILE FOR CHILDREN.—Never allow milk to boil; it loses most of its nutritious quality by so doing Place it in the oven; or warm it in the saucepan; the former is best. Let it be lukewarm. The bread may be soaked in the basin by a little hot water, with a plate over to steam it, previous to pouring the milk in.

PLASTER.—About a bushel of plaster to the acre has been considered sufficient. Some prefer to use two or three inches high. It has been found beneficial on grass ground after being mowed.

THE BERMUDAS, to which the Irish patriot Mitchell has been sent as a felon by the British Government for 11 years, are a group of islands close upon the Adantic coast 700 miles from Cape Hatterass, and 1,000 from Charleston and Savann; their population is about 1,000 souls. .The number of troops is less than 10,000 about one half Irishmen. One or two vessels of war, and a number of convict hulks are usually floating about the Island.

No Licuxse. The people of Newport, R. I., have vote lagainst licenses. This will compel the enjoying the same rights of property there which trodice itself if can, either with of regular the will on the strictly temperate, unless some mode of evading they enjoy in the States from which they removed of the Territory. The right of the Territory of Ohio down tithe present time. Con- sp tag as the right of country, it is highly important to the strictly temperate, unless some mode of evading they enjoy in the States from which they removed of the Territory. The right of carrying slaves into a temperature of the Republic and the cause the law can be invented by the shrewd junkees of